

BACK FROM SOUTH SEAS

Globe Trotters Relate Their Experiences.

QUEEN WHO ATE HUSBAND

Lord Albert Osborne and Douglass Hall Were Here a Month Ago.

Lord Albert Osborne and Mr. Douglass Hall, two Britishers who were here a few weeks ago, have been telling of the sights they saw in the South Seas. The following is a dispatch concerning them from Victoria:

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 4.—Among the passengers who arrived here on the R. M. S. Warrimoo this week were Lord Robert Osborne and Mr. Douglas Hall, two Britishers who are returning to London from an extended tour through the Polynesian group. They are spending a few days in Vancouver shooting and will then start home by way of New York. They came out to San Francisco ten months ago and sailed thence for the southern Pacific in the barkentine Tropic Bird, which took thirty days on the voyage to the paradise of the Pacific.

Lord Albert Osborne and Mr. Hall bring back a tale of a war scare from Tahiti. It dates back to the Fashoda episode and the consequent murmurings of war between France and Britain. Great preparations were made by the British at Esquimaux about that time. The warships were hurriedly put in shape, provisioned and equipped for a cruise somewhere, and Frenchmen immediately suggested that it was to Tahiti that the Phœnix, Leander and Phœnix were to go. The news was telegraphed to the San Francisco papers and to Sydney in Australia, and sailing vessels in due course carried the dread news of prospective invasion to Tahiti.

There was consternation on the island, but the "honour de la belle France" was not to be allowed to suffer. The Frenchmen, however, but two companies and the gendarmes who police the islands of the group sharpened their swords and made ready for defense "as long as life should last," they declared. They marched about the streets crying "Vive Marchand!" and "A bas l'Anglais!" The tri-color was flung to the breeze and the band was prepared to be martyred for France in their defense of the Southern Isle. A fort was built in the highest altitudes of the mountains in the center of the island, which rises 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. It was a natural fort, with picturesque medieval appearance, with drawbridge, etc. To this all the guns that could be obtained were carried and mounted. Buggies and traps, carrying ammunition and preparations were made to fight to the finish when the warships came from Esquimaux or Sydney. The French transport Aube, which was lying in the harbor, was brought in to the wharf and the guns were taken out of her and carried to the fort of the Fortin Hope. Then preparations were made to sink the Aube and the soldiers gathered in the fort.

When the first day or two of the terror passed business began to be resumed and the drawbridge was left down, ready for the sons of France to make their retreat when the warships came. It was not until the day following the departure of the Australian mail steamer which brought the news of prospective fighting that the preparations were begun. In order that no word should be carried away by the steamer of the plans of defense. But day after day passed and the warships did not come. The tri-color was still waving and things were normal. Then came the day of the big scare. Out in the dimness of the night the sentries espied the coming of the warships. The enemy had come at last. It was war.

Out on the horizon the excited group which surrounded the sentry saw four twinkling lights. By the logic born of expectation these became warships to the feverish minds of the French and there was a savage shout of defiance. It was a curious picture as described by those who saw it. Frenchmen rushed pell-mell to the mountain fort with bundles of their belongings. Carriages and carts carried the household goods out of the reach of perdition. Albin, and when at last the drawbridge was crossed and breath regained they cried "Vive la France," and took their posts. The night dragged on and the lights came no nearer. But surely the enemy was awaiting daylight for the landing of troops to invade France's Pacific island. The sentries peered out into the night and scarcely a soul slept. At last morning came and with it the supposed warships. They were four native boats, each holding a native fisherman who had been fishing by the light of a torch—the first scare was over.

There was, however, a second scare. The Australian mail steamer was late. Several days passed beyond her usual date and still there was no sign. News or before had she been late. Surely this meant that at last there was war. Again French Tahiti migrated with its wife and belongings to the fort, but hardly had they taken the coverings from their guns and pointed the rifles when in came the steamer and the final scare was over. The martial sons of France received advice of the backing down of their country and the days of terror were over in Tahiti. The fort, however, still remains, and is an object of interest to travelers who visit the southern islands. It is called Fashoda Fort, and the name brings back memories in all Tahiti.

Lord Albert Osborne and Mr. Hall spent two months at Tahiti and they

say the encroachment of Chinese there struck them forcibly. There is no exclusion law in Tahiti and the Chinese are fast monopolizing the small trade. All the small traders are Chinese, and they are driving out the Tahitian small traders. The Tahitian is lazy and closes his store daily between 12 m. and 2 p. m. Not only does the Chinese keep open then but he keeps open at night. Mr. Hall met at Tahiti an Italian, who gains his living by the romantic profession of smuggling. His name is Michael, and it is he who is credited with bringing the Chinese to the island. He had a small sailing vessel running between China and Peru some years ago and secured 500 prisoners of war, whom he intended to take to Peru to work guano. Storms drove him toward Tahiti and he put in there. His Chinese below deck fell ill and a number died. He put their bodies overboard in the harbor, but the authorities objected. He did not know what to do with his prisoners, so a planter, just starting, took them off his hands to work the plantation. These were the first Chinese in the group. It was supposed that they wrote to their friends in the homeland and more came.

Tahiti is very fertile, but little cultivated. The land is mostly held by native owners who do not till it. There is much vanilla produced there and in the Dangerous group the natives dive for pearls with great success. After their stay at Tahiti Lord Albert Osborne and Mr. Hall chartered a schooner, the Gaulois, and sailed for the Marquesas group, which is sparsely inhabited and seldom visited. These islands are controlled by the French through a few gendarmes, each of whom is in charge of big valleys in which are many hundred natives. They literally practically carry their lives in their hands. The islanders, however, have not practiced cannibalism for some time.

The tourists landed from their schooner at Tai-o-hao, the capital of Neka-havi, the principal island of the group. This was in charge of a French gendarme. The coast was high and rocky and there were no reefs there. Many natives, it was found, had died off as a result of smallpox and measles. They were nearly all tattooed, the men having their faces striped.

Among the limited number of whites at the place was a tattooed white man, an American who had deserted from one of the whaling vessels. An interesting reason was given by this man for his being tattooed.

He wanted to marry one of the land-dancing Maori Princesses, but she spurned him because he was not tattooed. How could she marry a man who was not tattooed? she said. The deserted whaler went to a tattooer and went through the painful process of having stripes, prickles, crosses, etc., on his face. That done, he returned to his bride who was to be, but she fled from him with shrieks of laughter. She said that a tattooed white man looked too absurd to marry—and, rather than face civilization with his tattooed face, the American whaler has remained there. It was said on the island that on one occasion when an American cruiser appeared the tattooed American went on board and proudly declared his nationality.

"What are you an American?" said the Comander. "Bontswain, give him five dozen and chuck him overboard."

Whether he got the five dozen is not said, but it is told on all sides that he got the chucking overboard. The travelers visited Viti-hu, the Queen of the Marquesas, who is beautifully tattooed. She has the record of having freed herself in a unique manner from a husband of whom she had tired. She ate him. The fights of the tribes one with another are now, the returned traveler says, open warfare. In the last great fight the only man hurt broke his leg in running away. The natives shoot a great deal, but mostly at each other's pigs. They are great pig eaters. On this island the travelers were troubled by big snakes. They say that this is the only island of the group on which the flies are seen, and the natives have a tradition that they were thrown on to the island, in a big cocoanut shell, by a revengeful goddess. Some fine photos of the dancing girls and many curios were brought away by the two travelers.

While the Gaulois was anchored in Tawata Bay at another island of the group a Portuguese was spoken with who had been present at one of the dancing girls' fights. He said that he was in a canoe of one of the belligerent tribes and the boatmen saw a native of the other tribe who had been wounded. They called him to come to the canoe and on the native coming chopped off his head and ate him. After their tour of the Marquesas Islands the travelers went to the Fiji group, and after short visits at Samoa and Cook's Island, proceeded to New Zealand, where some time was spent among the Maoris. Sentiment at Fiji, they say, was against annexation to New Zealand.

DOFFS THE ERMINE.

Judge G. B. Robertson, of Wailuku, Quits the Bench.

Wailuku has lost a district magistrate and gained a business man. Judge G. B. Robertson has resigned his position on the bench and has become plain "Mr. Robertson," proprietor of the "Wailuku Collecting and Business Agency."

He has a great and abiding faith in the future of Wailuku and holds that that city will one day be the metropolis. As editor of the Maui News, the ex-Judge has won the reputation of being the most brilliant editor and all-around newspaper man in the Maui field. In the columns of the News he comments upon the end of his own judicial career.

"We lay aside the ermine with a sigh of relief. No more will it be our painful duty to sock it to the colonial pig-bitter. Never more will we apply a cooling two dollar fine to the fevered brow of the swine fiend. For the last time have we baled out the public treasury with fat liquor dealing fines. Henceforth we shall vend our way peacefully along paths here our nerves will not be jarred by sudden contact with the insidious search warrants or the deadly mittimus, and hereafter when we meet a gentleman in particulared raiment on the street, indistinctly pounding rocks, we can look him straight in the eye and say, 'shake not your gory locks at me, nor say that I did it!'"

STORM ON ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—About twenty steamships that should have made port have not been reported up to this morning. The storms on the Atlantic and head winds are detaining the Umbria from Liverpool, La Champagne from Havre, the Victoria from Gibraltar, the Bulgaria from Hamburg, the Minnesota from London, the Colorado from Hull and the Rotterdam from Rotterdam. Some of the overdue boats have been out since the last of November.

THEY HAVE DISAPPEARED

Miss Mary Hoffman and Rev. J. L. Johnson.

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE

She a Student of Nursing and He a Well-known Preacher of New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Herald prints the following: Much speculation is being indulged in by the friends of the Rev. James Le Baron Johnson as to his whereabouts. He was last seen about one week ago at Watkins, N. Y., where he has been a patient of a sanitarium, having gone there several months ago because of a most serious attack of nervous prostration. Mr. Johnson left the sanitarium ten days ago and came to New York for some purpose, and after remaining here for one day, returned to Watkins. He stopped at the sanitarium for two days and then went away, taking all his baggage with him. He left no address, and his relatives in this city and elsewhere are wondering what has become of him.

Mrs. Johnson, who was Miss Mabel Van Rensselaer, is living with her mother, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, at the family residence in this city.

Mr. Johnson's shattered health is said to be largely the result of his duties as one of the chaplains of the fire department, which he assumed in March, 1899, having been appointed to that position by Fire Commissioner Scannell. Several years ago he lived in Tacoma, Wash., before he took holy orders, and was a member of the local fire department of that city. For two years he slept in the engine house of the volunteer company to which he belonged, so that he might be promptly on hand whenever a fire alarm came in during the night. After leaving Tacoma he went to San Francisco, and remained there for some time.

Mr. Johnson came to New York several years ago, and after having studied for the Episcopal ministry, was admitted to the church. He was made assistant rector of Grace Church, the fact that he had become a minister did not quench Mr. Johnson's interest in fire department affairs, however, and on March 28 of last year he received the coveted appointment of chaplain. Mr. Johnson met the family of Miss Mabel Van Rensselaer after coming to New York, and in due time became engaged to the young woman. The wedding took place at Grace Church on April 26, 1899, and was one of the most brilliant affairs that have taken place there.

Mr. Johnson is believed to be somewhere in the West. Almost simultaneously with the disappearance of Mr. Johnson from the sanitarium at Watkins comes the discovery that Miss Mary Hoffman, daughter of Southard Hoffman, of San Francisco, who for nearly two years has attended the Bellevue Training School for Nurses, in this city, left the institution very suddenly last week. It is said that she went to San Francisco.

Miss Hoffman, who is wealthy in her own right, entered the training school for nurses simply for the purpose of gaining experience. She made excellent progress and was at the head of her class, which is to graduate early in January.

Miss Brennan, who is in charge of the school, said that she knew of no reason for Miss Hoffman's sudden disappearance, except that the young woman told her last Wednesday that she had received a dispatch containing bad news from her family in San Francisco, and that she was obliged to leave for that city.

BIG FIRE AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17.—Fire early today almost entirely destroyed the big plant of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Company. Five out of seven buildings used by the company are in ashes, and property estimated to be worth over \$500,000, entirely consumed. Eleven hundred workmen are thrown out of employment. The company, considered to be one of the largest concerns of the kind in the world, has many contracts with the government for hoisting apparatus to be erected at coaling stations that are being established in various parts of the world.

FRAUD DOWIE SUE.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Rev. William Ronden Pos is taking legal action against John Alexander Dowie, the Zionist, of Chicago, claiming that he was libeled in the issue of Dowie's "Leaves of Healing," of October 16, in which publication the Rev. Mr. Pos is accused of fraud and immorality. Counsel for plaintiff described Mr. Dowie as a British subject, said he was now in Paris on his way to Switzerland, and asked for the court's permission to serve a writ out of its jurisdiction. Leave was granted, subject to Mr. Dowie having liberty to appeal against the order.

BISHOP KEANE TO IOWA.

ROME, Dec. 17.—At the secret consistory held today the Pope appointed a number of bishops, including Mr. Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University at Washington, to the diocese of Dubuque.

Three fishermen in San Francisco started a chain of terror on the 10th, such as the city had not known for months.

PORTO RICANS ARE PUBLIC CHARGES

Conditions Wrought By the Lying Examiner of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Some of the Porto Ricans who arrived in San Francisco Friday in a destitute condition, after having been prevailed upon to refuse to go to the Hawaiian Islands to work on the sugar plantations, were taken to the Almshouse yesterday, where they will receive temporary care. A number of them had been provided with temporary quarters at a lodging house on Steuart street, while others had been given beds in the prison at the Hall of Justice. These were removed yesterday morning and have become public charges.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The Examiner says: One of the influential men in sugar plantation circles is Lorin A. Thurston, ex-Judge and ex-Attorney-General of the Hawaiian Islands. In last Friday's Examiner was published a letter written by him. It dealt with what he was pleased to term the "misconduct information" of this paper on the subject of the Porto Ricans, who were being imported for work on the sugar plantations of Hawaii. In that letter Mr. Thurston stated that the Porto Ricans were to be offered by R. A. MacFie, in behalf of the Hawaiian planters, the following inducements to leave their homes and settle in Hawaii:

Free passage to Hawaii for themselves and families, \$20 a month wages with free residence, fuel, water and medical attendance for three years or any portion thereof that they might work.

Mr. Thurston was seen at his home in this city yesterday. He said:

"I belong to the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, as all the others do; but I am not an officer and do not know any of the details of the particular transactions with these Porto Ricans. What I do know has been set forth in my communication, and I would not do anything that was not thoroughly straightforward. Nothing could be gained by misrepresentation, and had these Porto Ricans been left alone and permitted to go aboard the Rio they would be happier than they are."

"Why, when you learned that these Porto Ricans were distrustful of the promises made them and could not rely upon Frank Alves, the man who had them in charge, was not some one sent to them who could speak their language and reassure them of the good intentions of the association?"

To this question Mr. Thurston replied:

"We had informed them of what we proposed to do before they left San Juan and had no reason for expecting that their minds would be poisoned to the extent of doubting promises made in perfect good faith. Furthermore, there was no obligation on us. We were ready in our own interests to carry these people safely to their destination and to give them all we promised, and that meant better homes and better living than they were accustomed to and better than the average laborer in California enjoys. We knew no reason why they should be dissatisfied with terms they had gladly accepted. It is only now that they were promised \$25 apiece when they went aboard the steamer at San Juan, proper clothing to protect them in cooler climates and good food?"

"As to the \$25 apiece I know nothing and can conceive no reason why such money should be paid to any of them. The food should have been good and I presume was. Clothes, too, no doubt were provided."

"Do you know that many of them reached this city practically naked, that the children were a single garment and that some of these people in the earnestness of their distrust tried to walk from Port Costa to Oakland, and did walk ten miles in the fearful storm?"

"That is what the Examiner says and we are not to blame. We were ready to put them aboard the steamer in the proper way."

"What are the planters going to do with the Porto Ricans who are here now?"

"I cannot answer that; I am not an official of the association. We certainly need the labor there. We cannot get the class of labor in this country, and with the departure of Chinese and the diminishing number of Japanese it is necessary to get people suited for the work to take their places. None more fit than these Porto Ricans can be secured, and they will be just as happy, probably happier than they were in Porto Rico. As for the men and women who have escaped, I do not know what will be done with them. It is not my business to speak for the association. The views expressed were within my knowledge. That is all I have to say and more than I intended to say."

A SWINDLING COUNT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—"Count" William von Zoltitz is a prisoner here charged with having swindled nearly 100 persons by leading fraudulent life insurance policies. The prisoner, it is claimed, secured blank policies from several prominent companies and filled them out himself, pocketing the money he received for premiums. He has been operating in Chicago for many months. The companies have had detectives searching for von Zoltitz since last spring. The prisoner cried like a child when he was confronted with the evidence against him. He is 30 years of age.

TERIBLE FATALITY REPORTED.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 17.—By an accident at Beaver Brook dam, which is now being built by the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company, between Stratford and Huntington, five men are killed and injured.

In James Armstrong of Chicago was killed and the injured men were taken to hospital for serious ailments.

Weak. Exhausted.

When Recovering from Sickness.

Perhaps you have been very sick and are not recovering so fast as you expected. Then we can help you, we are sure. Our Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give great strength to your nervous system.

Mrs. Mary M. McShane, of 82 Harrington Street, Hobart, Tasmania, sends this letter, with her photograph



"After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever, I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood-purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

Ayer's Pills are the best family laxative pill. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Dr. Galbraith left on the Lehua Wednesday for Molokai.

A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, is confined to his home.

Miss Gertrude Toms and William H. Stroud were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, at Kapapa, Kauai.

A reception to young men was held at the Young Men's Christian Association on Christmas and a pleasant time was reported.

C. B. Reynolds, who has just returned from a trip to the Molokai settlement, reports everything pleasant and satisfactory there.

Keep your friends posted on the prosperity of the Hawaiian Islands by sending them a copy of Thrum's Annual, sold by all book dealers and stationers.

Dr. McKibbin went away on the Kinau Wednesday, for Hawaii. He has rented his office on Alakea street and it is understood that he will retire from practice.

J. F. Hackfeld, by Paul Isenberg, his attorney de facto, has filed in the Circuit Court his bond of \$3,387.79 as attorney de facto for Eliza Mansfield, one of the heirs of the Newton property. The amount of the bond is the exact sum which the heiress receives from the recent sale.

Malulan Hospital, at Wailuku, is in a flourishing condition according to the financial report sent by that institution to the Board of Health. During the last month the receipts were \$488.50 and expenditures \$483.53, leaving a balance of \$4.97. Their cash on hand on November 1 was \$1,411.

From Boise, Idaho, comes a letter from Marcus L. Hare, an Island boy who learned the printer's trade in this city. He is now employed by the Statesman of Boise, and writes of many interesting experiences. His reports of the thermometer, much below the zero mark, cause a shiver among his friends.

Expert Gray has now a class of operators of the wireless telegraphy system from the other Islands under his instruction. It is the purpose of the special course in instructions to render each operator capable of remedying any accident that might happen at the stations on the other Islands, instead of having to send to Honolulu for assistance.

Commissions as agents of the Board of Health were issued yesterday to the following Deputy Sheriffs who have recently been appointed by the High Sheriff: Antonio Fernandez, Hamakua, Hawaii; S. E. Kaluna, Makawae, Maui; John Fernandez, Ewa and Waianae, Oahu; Frank Pahlia, Koolauloko and Koolauloa, Oahu; W. M. Bergan, Hanalei, Kauai; W. O. Crowell, Koloa, Kauai; H. C. Robertson, Waimalea, Kauai.

A. L. C. Atkinson, Allan Herbert, W. F. Irving, R. N. Boyd, Morris Kehokalo, E. C. Rowe and Paul Isenberg compose the committee on scope of work, appointed by the charter committee of the Independent party. F. J. Shea is the president of the executive committee. R. N. Boyd is vice president and Solomon Meheula secretary. The charter committee will meet in the near future and hear the report of the "scope" committee.

A ment Inspector for Lihue, Kauai, is wanted by the Board of Health. Dr. Watt, the former incumbent, has resigned. He states that there is no one there qualified to fill the position, inasmuch as almost every resident was in the employ of the plantation, and had their hands full of other duties, or were connected with the raising and selling of cattle. Sheriff Cony will be communicated with with a request that he act as the inspector.

Superintendent Reynolds of the Board of Health was given authority at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health to confiscate and destroy all liquor found within the limits of the Leper Settlement. This was in accordance with the resolution passed last week prohibiting other persons of liquor to be brought within the Settlement, except as a medicine by the Board of Health. Mr. Reynolds said he had found a few bottles of gin, whiskey and beer.

Theodore Richards yesterday sent a communication to the Board of Health asking whether Relief Camp No. 2 could be certified by private means after the first of the year. He has interested himself in continuing the place for the poor people who have lived there for so many months. The Territory will sell its buildings at public auction. He stated that if the camp was to be discontinued because the present drainage system could be connected with the drainage system removed it would be a great advantage from the point that he could do ahead with the camp before making a purchase of the buildings. The letter was referred to the Executive Office of the Board for consideration.

MORE THAN 100 PERISH

German Training Ship Founders.

WRECK NEAR GIBRALTAR

Frigate Gneisenau Goes Down in Storm at Malaga—Captain Kills Himself.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—The German training frigate Gneisenau has foundered off Malaga, northeast of Gibraltar. The Gneisenau foundered at the entrance to the port of Malaga, where she was about to take refuge from the terrible storm prevailing. A large number of the cadets can be seen from the shore clinging to the rigging. They are shouting and signaling for help. The captain and many of the cadets have been drowned.

It is believed that forty who left in one of the ship's boats and have not been seen since, are lost. The total loss is now thought to be no less than 100. Some dispatches say 140. Forty of those saved are badly hurt.

The training ship has been at Malaga since November 1st, practicing with guns of large caliber. She had been previously at Megador, Morocco. At 10 o'clock this morning a review of the cadets was in order. The wind was extremely violent and instructions were given to stoke up as rapidly as possible. But already mountainous waves had struck the ship, snapping the anchor chains. She was driven helpless toward the port and sank. The crew threw themselves into the sea and clung to the wreckage, but the majority quickly disappeared. Captain Kresthmann died at his post.

The Malaga lifeboat made three efforts and rescued fifteen, but the weight capsized the boat and twelve were drowned. The other three were saved by means of ropes thrown to them. The port authorities saved many of the sailors. The survivors have been received at the hospital, the Hotel de Ville and private houses. All the theaters in Malaga abandoned their performances this evening. The Gneisenau, which was built at Danzig in 1879, was an iron vessel, sheathed with wood, and had a displacement of 2,856 tons. She was 242 feet 9 inches in length, and 45 feet 11 inches in beam, having a mean draft of 19 feet 8 inches and a coal capacity of 400 tons. Her armament consisted of fourteen 5.9-inch Krupp breechloaders, two 3.4-inch quick firers, one boat or field gun, and seven torpedo tubes. Her complement was 461, and she was used for training boys.

It is rumored that the commander of the Gneisenau committed suicide when he saw that all was lost. A nephew of the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Buelow, named Berndt, was among the saved, though he was injured about the head. A sailor who survived the wreck went mad as a result of his experience. The first engineer, the assistant engineer, and a number of petty officers, were drowned.

It is hoped that the guns, the treasure chest, and perhaps part of the hull may be salvaged.

OVER 100 WERE DROWNED.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—An official despatch from Malaga received here this morning, accounts for 314 survivors out of the 450 persons who were on board the German training frigate Gneisenau, which foundered at the entrance to the port of Malaga yesterday, while she was taking refuge from the terrible storm prevailing at the time.

PREFERENCE BILL DEFEATED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—This was the individual suspension day in the House. The speaker first recognized Mr. Bromwell, of Ohio, who moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill reported by the civil service committee to give preference to honorably discharged soldiers in the executive departments of the government. It provided that honorably discharged soldiers of the civil war and after them honorably discharged soldiers of the Spanish war and the war in the Philippines be given preference both in appointment to office and retention therein, and that loss of limbs or other public impairment, which does not incapacitate shall not disqualify them. After an interesting debate, the bill was defeated 51 to 165.

MARRIED IN YOKOHAMA.

Dr. W. F. McNutt received a letter from Yokohama yesterday announcing the marriage on November 24th of his daughter, Mary L. McNutt, and Lieutenant Ashton H. Potter, Troop K, Fourth Cavalry, now on duty in the Philippines. Lieutenant Potter is a nephew of Bishop Potter of New York.

The wedding was celebrated by an Episcopal minister in the presence of the American consul at Yokohama. Among those who witnessed the ceremony were Mrs. McNutt and Miss Ruth McNutt, mother and sister of the bride, Mrs. Andrew Martin and Frank Good.

Lieutenant Potter has returned to his troop, and the bride is in Manila.

CHIPPWA HOMESTEADS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Soon after the Senate convened today a bill extending to homestead settlers on the Chippewa Indian reservation in Minnesota the right to commute their entries was reported by Mr. Nelson of Minnesota. After a half-hour's discussion of the measure in its application, it was recommended to the committee.